

INTIMATIONS



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SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR TABLE
DECORATIONS.

[19]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Order communications relating to the
news column should be addressed to THE
EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with communica-
tions addressed to the Editor, not for
publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be
written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communica-
tions that have already appeared in
other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 19th, 1914.

RESIDENTS in China must be accustomed
to revolutions and rumours of revolutions
by now, and the possibility of further
sporadic risings by isolated bodies of
malcontents is well recognized, but the
author of the latest rumour, that would
unite the Imperialists and the Nihilists
in one concerted insurrection, has certainly
reason to be proud of the vividness of
his imagination; which, we would suggest,
is sufficiently fantastic to excite even
German admiration. That the "Die-hards"
of the Manchu faction will always rest
content in their inglorious security
without making occasional efforts to raise
trouble, is scarcely to be expected; there
are plenty of indications that the instiga-
tors of the abortive attempt at
revolution last year would, given a
favourable opportunity, try issues with
YUAN SHIH-KAI once more; but the
suggestion that the two parties should
unite for the overthrow of their common
enemy, could scarcely, we should have
thought, have been conceived outside
Bedlam; yet it is suggested that Prince
CHANG, the leader of the Manchu
irreconcilables, has actually made over-
tures to HUANG HSIUNG and SUN YAT-SHEN.
The tale runs that the Manchu party is
to supply the funds, while SUN and HUANG
will raise the men; this would undoubtedly
be a formidable combination, but, fortun-
ately for the peace of China, it is beyond
the bounds of possibility. At the same

time, the recent tremors of unrest among
the Manchus cannot be ignored: we do
not suppose they will ever succeed in
starting a rebellion or anything of the
sort, but it must be recognized that there
are among those in seclusion some who
have never cheerfully accepted the new
order of things and who would gladly
subvert it if they could. The slight
activity that has been manifested lately,
which led to the arrest of several promi-
nent men known to be of imperialistic
leanings, is probably explained by the fact
that the hostilities at Tsingtao compelled
many of the princes and nobles who had
settled there to come out of their retire-
ment, so that it is not likely to be more
than a transient incident, especially as
the ex-EMPEROR has been made, in a letter
to the PRESIDENT, to disassociate himself
from this movement and to express his
disapproval of it. None the less, the
presence of the expropriated Manchu
rulers and nobles must always be a danger
spot, not perhaps on account of their own
activities and influence so much as for
the opportunity they will furnish any
outside agitator of raising trouble in their
name. In this connection it is curious
to recall a recent telegram of the
Ostasiatischer Lloyd, attributing to
Japan the intention of over-throwing the
Republic and forcing China to re-establish
a constitutional monarchy. We do not
suggest that the recent rumblings of dis-
turbance were the result of German
machinations, but it is clear that as for
the time the ultra-Republicans are under
a cloud, it is to the Imperialist party that
anyone wishing to raise trouble in China
would have to look. Germany's campaign
in China, designed to excite China's
sympathy and ensure a continuance of
German influence, is notorious, and the
coincidence between the tremors of
rebellion—originating, be it noted, in
Tsingtao—and the German allegations
against our allies' policy in China, is
significant. If Germany could poison
China's mind against the allied Powers,
and still more if she could work up some
stage effects to give colour to her allega-
tions, she would have gone further towards
gaining her end than she would do by
actually bringing about further strife and
disorder in the land. There is abundant
evidence on all sides that Germany's
cultural and political campaign in the
Far East is by no means at an end yet—
the activity of her press, including the
subsidized Chinese papers, of her Consular
representatives in the interior, and of her
missionaries in disseminating lying
reports is sufficient proof of that—and
the revelations we have had of the
ramifications of her underground activi-
ties compel us, for many a day to come,
to consider in regard to every event the
possibility of there being German influence
behind it and of its being contrived to
serve in some way German ends.

Golfers contemplating playing at
Fanling on Christmas Day will be
interested in an advertisement on page 4.

The Manila Observatory yesterday re-
ported a cyclone or typhoon in 13deg.
Long. E. and 20deg. Lat. N., moving
W.N.W.

Nine more subscription griffins for the
Race Meeting arrived from Shanghai by
the *Anhui*, and are to be drawn for at
noon to-day.

Sir Richard Dane, Inspector-General of
Salt and Excise in China, arrived in
Hongkong by the s.s. *Malia* yesterday
from the North.

The Rev. M. C. Mackenzie, of the
English Presbyterian Mission at Wuking-
fa, has returned from Home and left for
Swatow yesterday.

Mr. White-Cooper, a member of the
Shanghai Bar, and also of the Municipal
Council, who has returned from a holiday
at Home, leaves the Colony to-day for
Shanghai.

The programme for the annual race
meeting under the auspices of the Hong-
kong Jockey Club has been issued. The
Races are fixed for Monday, the 22nd
February, and the two following days,
with an "Off Day" on Saturday, Febru-
ary 27th.

We direct the attention of our Ameri-
can readers to the Consular notification
appearing in our advertisement columns
in relation to passports. The course
now followed by the American Govern-
ment amounts to a calling in of all
American passports, and the notification
therefore is one of special interest and
importance.

We have received a specimen copy of
a map of Europe, on an unusually large
scale, drawn by Mr. H. de Hees, of
Hongkong, and locally lithographed in
colours. It measures 66in. by 72in., and
being well filled in with names, it recom-
mends itself to those who are closely
following the progress of the armies in
the various theatres of the war.

THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DEMONSTRATION OFF THE ENGLISH COAST.

CASUALTIES AT SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY.

LONDON, December 17th,
5.55 p.m.

At Scarborough 19 civilians were killed and 21 have been detained in
hospital as a result of the bombardment by German warships. A large
number of slighter injuries has been confirmed. At Whitby two were killed
and two injured.

A full Cabinet met to-day, and is understood to have considered the
Coast raid.

THE CASUALTIES AT HARTLEPOOL.

LONDON, December 18th.

The official return shows that there were 82 killed and 250 wounded
in the bombardment of Hartlepool. There were from five to ten killed and
fifteen wounded on the cruiser *Dorn* in the engagement off Hartlepool.

The Berlin official announcement says: "Our ships were hit by the
coast batteries but only slightly damaged."

ELATION IN BERLIN.

IS IT WARRANTED?

LONDON, December 18th,
3.30 a.m.

Berlin is decorated with flags, the bells are ringing and newspapers
are commenting extravagantly on what they describe as the most decisive
victory in the history of the world.

This is the result of the Austro-German official announcement stating
that the Russian armies are everywhere retreating and are being pursued
into Poland after desperate fighting.

This report is not confirmed by last evening's Russian *communiqué*
which states:—

We are vigorously pursuing the defeated Germans on the Mlava
frontier. We have captured prisoners, guns, and war material. There was
no fighting of importance on December 16th, on the left bank of the Vistula
or in Western Galicia.

The garrison at Przemyśl made many sorties last week but were
repulsed with heavy loss.

"WARSAW AT ALL COSTS!"

ANOTHER IMPERIAL COMMAND UNFULFILLED.

LONDON, December 18th,
7.05 a.m.

The *Times* correspondent at Petrograd says that captured Germans
who have come from the French front state that the Kaiser ordered Warsaw
to be taken at all costs. "Our present task is in Poland; there is time to
settle the business in the West later." His Majesty is said to have declared.

It is understood that General Von Hindenburg has been reinforced
to the extent of nine Army Corps within the last month, three Corps having
been sent recently. Two Corps were sent to Hungary, while twenty remain
in Poland.

THE SINKING OF A GERMAN CRUISER IN THE BALTIC.

LONDON, December 18th.

A Petrograd official message says that the German cruiser *Freidrich
Karl* was sunk in the last sortie in the Baltic. Two-thirds of the crew were
drowned, less than 200 being saved.

[This confirms the report published a few days ago by the *Paris
Temps* on the authority of the French Minister of Marine.]

EGYPT A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

SUZERAINTY OF TURKEY TERMINATED.

LONDON, December 17th.

It is officially announced that in view of the state of war arising
out of the action of Turkey, Egypt will henceforth constitute a British
Protectorate. The suzerainty of Turkey is thus terminated. The British
Government will adopt all measures necessary for the defence of Egypt,
and the protection of its inhabitants.

Sir Arthur MacMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., Foreign Secretary to
the Government of India, has been appointed High Commissioner.

THE HODEIDAH INCIDENT.

PORTE ORDERS RESPONSIBLE TURKISH OFFICIALS
TO BE PROSECUTED.

LONDON, December 17th,
2.10 p.m.

A telegram from Rome states that in the Senate Signor Sonnino
announced that as a result of Italy's demands the Porte had instructed
the Governor of Yemen to send the British Consul at Hodeidah immediately
back to the Italian Consulate and to prosecute those responsible for the
arrest.

[It will be recalled that the British Consul at Hodeidah was forcibly
arrested at the Italian Consulate, where he had taken refuge, and that Italy
demanded immediate reparation from the Porte.]

BRITISH FLEET IN GULF OF SAROS.

TURKS BOMBARDED.

LONDON, December 17th,
2.10 p.m.

A message from Athens says that a British Fleet on Sunday
bombarded Turks concentrated in the Gulf of Saros.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OPERATIONS IN FRANCE
AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, December 17th,
4.30 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—

From the Sea to the Lys we have taken several trenches at the point
of the bayonet. We consolidated our positions at Lombartzyde and St.
George, and organised the ground gained westward of Gheluvelt.

We progressed at several points to regain Vermelles.

There has been no infantry action along the rest of the front, but
a most effective firing by our heavy artillery in the vicinity of Tracy-le-Val,
and also in Champagne, Argonne, and at Verdun.

There is nothing to report elsewhere.

LONDON, December 18th,
1.30 a.m.

The evening official announcement states:—

We gained ground north of Ypres, along the Menin Road, south
and south-east of Bixchoele.

We debouched north-east of Arras and reached the first houses of
St. Laurent Blangy.

We made appreciable progress at Ovimers, La Boisselle, Mametz
and Maricourt and in Bapaume in the Peronne region.

There is nothing noteworthy to report between the Somme and the
Vosges.

GREEK NAVAL OFFICER CONDEMNED TO DEATH
FOR ESPIONAGE IN TURKEY.

INDIGNATION IN ATHENS.

LONDON, December 18th,
7.05 a.m.

There is indignation in Athens at the condemnation to death in
Constantinople of a Greek Naval officer on a charge of espionage. The
papers say that relations between Greece and Turkey will be broken off if
the sentence is carried out.

NEW BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER.

A RECORD IN FAST CONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, December 18th.

The Admiralty announces that the light cruiser *Caroline* has been
constructed and delivered within the year by Cammell, Laird & Co. This
constitutes a record performance. The contract date of delivery was 21st
May, 1915.

[The *Caroline* is an addition to the Light Cruiser Squadron of the
Arctura class, described by the First Lord of the Admiralty as "Destroyers
of destroyers." She is of 4,000 tons displacement, and has a speed of 30 knots.
Two vessels of the class (*Arctura* and *Undaunted*) have already distinguished
themselves in action in the North Sea.]

[OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS FROM THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.]

TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, December 17th,
10 p.m.

The total Prussian and Bavarian losses published to date amount
to about 1,000,000. The Saxon and Wurtemberg lists make a further
200,000.

HARASSING THE ENEMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

The Eye-witness at Headquarters in France reports that the activity
of the Allies' artillery, coupled with the ingenuity of the snipers and
sappers, has much harassed the enemy.

LOYALTY OF MOSLEMS IN WEST INDIES.

Loyal messages have been received from the Moslem population of
Trinidad and Tobago.

SERBIA CLEAR OF ENEMY TROOPS.

Between the Drina and the Save there are now no Austrian troops
in Serbia.

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR
IN JAPAN.

The German prisoners of war accom-
modated in various cities in Japan are
classified as follows:—

Non-commissioned			
Officers	Officers & men	Total	
Kurume	29	507	536
Fukuoka	35	815	850
Kumamoto	55	731	786
Matsuyama	15	400	415
Marugame	7	317	324
Himeji	8	315	323
Osaka	22	446	468
Nagoya	12	297	309
Tokyo	15	298	313

Besides the above, there are in hospital
at Tsingtao 24 officers and 244 non-com-
missioned officers and men. These will be
brought to Japan as soon as they recover.
Altogether, the total number of prisoners
is given as 4,648, the officers numbering 224.

KITCHENER'S FIRST NEW ARMY.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent
cabled on November 28th:—The first new
army has completed its recruit training
and is now at full work and advanced
musketry. I have seen battalions at
work after an interval of a week or two,
and have been astonished by the progress
made. Their degree of efficiency is far
ahead of what might have been expected.
At bayonet practice and as marksmen
they challenge comparison with any other.
The use of expert Bisley shots to teach

musketry has been successful. The keen
spirit of the first new army is beyond
all praise. Now it is clear of elementary
training the progress will be very rapid.
The Highland troops are especially good,
also the light division. The Eastern
Battalions are also well forward. The
Irish have some of the best material of
any. The officering is working out well.
A big leaven of experience throughout the
units has a remarkable effect on the
development of the men.

HOW THE INDIANS FIGHT.

SOLVING A DOUBLE MYSTERY.

The special correspondent of the *Daily
Telegraph* in Northern France sends the
following:—
The town of — is the scene of hospital
work. Here friend and foe receive the
same kind treatment. It was in No. —
Hospital that I was able to solve a double
mystery.

A number of Indians have arrived
wounded, the majority in the left hand.
It appears, so an Indian medical man
told me, that these men always do their
best to get in hand-to-hand touch with the
enemy, and when they do they catch hold
of the enemy's bayonet in the left hand
and bring the knife into action with the
right hand.
The second mystery concerns the story
of a sergeant of the —, who, in the
fighting line, was surprised constantly to
see a number of hands appearing just
above the level of the enemy's trenches.
"To raise a hand above the trench and
received a wound in it is perhaps painful,
but then one goes home," remarked a
wounded German.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Bindings, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter TAN MANAGERS.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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C.O. Box, 53. Telephone No. 12.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.
Telegraphic Address: "Press."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
NOTICE.

DINNER ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT AT FANLING.

PROVIDED a sufficient number of passengers is guaranteed, the Railway Company is willing to run a Special Train leaving Sheung Shui about 10.30 p.m. Will Members who wish to take advantage of this facility kindly send their names to the Undersigned as soon as possible.

K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary,
R. H. G.C.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1914. [1461]

G. R.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of WILLIAM CURWEN, late of Yauwatti, in the Colony of Hongkong, Schoolmaster, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 35 of The Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 20th day of January, 1915.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1914.
C. D. MELBOURNE,
Official Administrator. [1462]

AMERICAN PASSPORTS.
CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by instructions of the Department of State all citizens of the United States now holding regular Department of State or emergency PASSPORTS are required to present themselves within two weeks to a Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States for the insertion in such Passport of a declaration as to the Countries in which such Passport is to be used and the purposes for which Countries are to be visited and for the attachment to such Passport of a Photograph of the holder. Without such Statement and such Photograph Passports heretofore granted citizens of the United States or persons owing allegiance to the United States may be regarded as invalid.

NOTICE ALSO IS HEREBY GIVEN that hereafter a person applying to the Department of State or to a Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States authorized to issue emergency PASSPORTS is required to state in what Countries he intends to use such Passport, and in any such Country is at War to state briefly for what object he intends to go there. A statement in the following form will be written upon the face of the Passport issued either by the Department of State or by the Diplomatic or Consular authority.

"The person to whom this Passport is issued has declared under oath that he desires it for use in Countries hereafter named for the following objects:—"

This Passport is not valid for use in other Countries except in necessary transit to or from the Countries named."

The holder is also required to submit a small unmounted Photograph of himself or herself in duplicate, one copy of which will be attached to the Passport. With applications for Passports Photographs will be submitted in triplicate.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
Consul-General.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1914. [1463]

TO LET—FURNISHED.
For Ten Months from 26th February, 1915.

"GALESEND," No. 109, THE PEAK.

For particulars apply to—
G. H. GALE,
Public Works Dept.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1914. [1464]

"SHINE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPEES.
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"HADNORSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the lazarets and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1914. [149]

MACAO GOVERNMENT.

TENDERS will be accepted by the Port Administrative Board of Macao, till 2nd February, 1915, at 3 p.m., for the supply of a DECK LIFT and TWO STEAM LIFTERS. Specifications can be called for telegraphically. Macao, 7th December, 1914. [1443]

INTIMATIONS

Y. W. C. A.
(WOMEN'S INSTITUTE).

MEMBERS and Friends are invited to a SALE OF WORK at St. PAUL'S COLLEGE, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 19th December, from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. [1459]

A

GARDEN FETE

Organized by the STUDENTS' UNION will be held
IN THE GROUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY,
on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 30TH,
FROM 3 TO 7 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR and Lady MAY.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

ADMISSION... 50 CENTS.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

NOTICE

THE VARIETY FILM EXCHANGE COMPANY (Incorporated) has been purchased and taken over by the CHINA CINEMA COMPANY, LIMITED, who will in future carry on the business.

K. I. O'HOOY,
Secretary,
THE CHINA CINEMA CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1914. [1464]

G. R.
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1914, for the LEASING of the OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING from the 1st January to 31st December, 1915, subject to conditions which can be ascertained at this Office.

Each Tender should be on the cover the words "TENDER FOR LEASE OF OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING," and must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the conditions above referred to, should the Tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

A. F. CHURCHILL,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914. [1465]

G. R.
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR LEASE OF PART OF OLD SUPREME COURT BUILDING," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1914, for the LEASE of Certain Rooms on the Ground Floor and in the Basement of the Old Supreme Court Building.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the Tender be accepted.

Particulars of the Terms of Lease, &c., may be obtained on personal application at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

A. F. CHURCHILL,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914. [1466]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE.

MIXED FOURSOMES.

A 18 HOLES MIXED FOURSOMES MEDAL COMPETITION will be held over FAN LING on Boxing Day, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., commencing on the arrival of the 9.40 a.m. train from Kowloon.

Entrance Fee \$2.00 per Couple.

Entries close 5 p.m. WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst.

Couples wishing to compete must either send in their names to the Hon. Secretary, together with the name of the couple with whom they intend playing, or enter this information on the form in the Club House at Happy Valley and Fan Ling and in the Hongkong Club.

Ladies who wish to play, but who have not received Handicaps, should send in one or two cards to allow of Handicaps being given them.

Full particulars as to any special Local Rules in operation, Times of Starting, and Handicaps applicable to this Competition will be published in this paper on THURSDAY, the 24th inst.

K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary
(Care of NERVILLE Co., Govt. Building).
Telephone No. 1373.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914. [1443]

WANTED.

POSITION by BRITISHER in Hongkong or Outport for about three months from 1st January, 1915. Advertiser has had a long experience in the Far East and has a thorough knowledge of Shipping, Fire Insurance and Bookkeeping. Moderate Salary acceptable. Please apply to—

"K. Y. Z.",
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1914. [1439]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(TELEPHONE Nos. 1741, 1742.)

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS GOODS

LATEST NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENT
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

FANCY BOXES OF
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CHRISTMAS
PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.

CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

PULLED FIGS. NUTS. MUSCATELS.

YORK HAMS—STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TOYS, GAMES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS,

DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN,

Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs. in leather travelling case 21 lbs.

The Remington "JUNIOR" is a typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.
(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK.

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [1296]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE position of COMPTROLLER to the above Club will be vacant shortly. Applications for same should be made to the Undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1914. [1399]

TO LET

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. Immediate Possession.

Apply—
HARRY WICKING & Co.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1914. [1393]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished.

Apply—
H. B. POLLOCK,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1412]

TO LET.

NO. 183, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1231]

TO LET.

NO. 2, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, Tennis Court.

Apply—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [1440]

TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repairs. Repainted and thoroughly renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.

RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.

For further particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
10, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [1312]

TO LET.

NO. 11, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.

GODOWNS, New Fray, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1061]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES AND ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WARREN & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [923]

TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repairs. Repainted and thoroughly renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.

RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.

For further particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
10, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [1312]

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay. Calcutta. Canton. Cebu. Colon. Hankow. Hongkong. Kobe. London. Manila. Panama. Peking. San Francisco. Shanghai. Singapore. Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$2,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS (Gold) \$7,810,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [959]

THE

BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000.

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow, HANKOW: Peking, Tientsin, Luansien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai, Hangchow, Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chihhsin, Lancho, Huchow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowkeu. TSINAN: Chowtsu, Tientsin, Linchi, Lintsing, Tientsin, Yikuh, Haining, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, Foochow, Changchun, Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taishan, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON: KUYANG, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [1242]

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th November, 1914. [1329]

TO LET.

NO. 19, BELLILIOS TERRACE.

No. 62, THE PEAK (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS). Furnished.

"KIRKENDALL" Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONSFIELD" Battery Path.

No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1914. [1174]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1067]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon, Terms, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1419]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road, Tennis Court.

Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,
Hongkong, 28th October, 1914. [1205]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [883]

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [1245]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [16]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)

Paid-up Capital... Fl. 18,307,900 (£1,525,000)

Reserve Fund... Fl. 7,705,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [21]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund... £1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,200,000



NAPIER & JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Poor Health

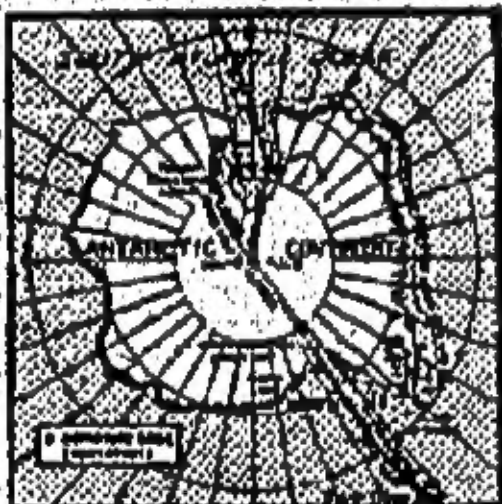
can only be overcome by building up every part of the body. 39 years' trials prove that for the strengthening of muscles, nerves and brain — for enriching the blood and restoring health and strength — no remedy — whether for man, woman or child — can equal

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Stocked by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., HONGKONG AND CANTON.

[1425-6]

Sir Ernest Shackleton's Route
1,700 miles across the South Pole from sea to sea.



WRITING to the agent purchasing of the stores for the forthcoming Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, Sir Ernest Shackleton says these words:

"The question of the concentrated beef supply is most important — it must be **Boyril**."

Men who trust their lives to their food take notice, and Sir Ernest Shackleton, planning this expedition with an intricate knowledge of ice and snow, has recognized the value of Boyril.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all ailments.

Thousands of ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as a safeguard against any irregularity of the system.

A lady writes: "I have used Martin's Pills and I can say that they have done me a great deal of good."

When you are troubled with any of the following ailments, take a box of Martin's Pills and you will find them most effective.

Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Hemorrhoids, etc.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

PARIS, FRANCE

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

15-17

KEATING'S LOZENGES

cure the worst cough

15-17

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WALKERMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADES.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Companies will parade on the Cricket ground to-day, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order as previously ordered.

PROMOTIONS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to promote:—
Lieut. G. K. Hall Brutton to be Captain.
2nd Lieut. J. Owen Hughes to be Lieutenant.

2nd Lieut. B. R. Branch to be Lieutenant.
Corporal F. Grose to be 2nd Lieutenant.
The Officer Commanding has made the following promotions:—

Acting Q.M. Sergeant E. W. Dawson to Company Q.M. Sergeant.

Cpl. W. H. Wooley to be Sergeant vice

A. F. Storrie resigned.

Lieut. Cpl. J. Oxberry to be Corporal vice

W. H. Wooley promoted.

Lieut. Cpl. C. E. H. Beavis to be Corporal vice F. Grose promoted 2nd Lieut.

Lieut. Cpl. J. A. Young to be Corporal vice W. L. Leask promoted.

Pte. W. E. Ford to be Lieut. Cpl. vice J. H. McHutchin promoted.

Pte. J. W. C. Bonnar to be Lieut. Cpl. vice J. Oxberry promoted.

Pte. C. C. Hickling to be Lieut. Cpl. vice C. E. H. Beavis promoted.

Pte. J. M. Deakin to be Lieut. Cpl. vice J. A. Young promoted.

Pte. H. G. White to be Lieut. Cpl. vice D. I. Keith promoted.

POSTINGS.

2nd Lieut. F. Grose to No. 2 Co.

C.Q.M. Sgt. E. W. Dawson to No. 3 Co.

for drill purposes.

Sergeant J. C. Mackay to Section 1, Co. 2.

Sergeant D. Tolan to Section 2, Co. 2.

Sergeant W. Budge to Section 2, Co. 2.

Sergeant W. H. Wooley to Section 3, Co. 2.

Corporal G. H. Maxon to Section 1, Co. 2.

Corporal C. E. H. Beavis to Section 2, Co. 2.

Corporal J. A. Young to Section 3, Co. 2.

Corporal J. Oxberry to Section 4, Co. 1.

Lieut. Cpl. C. C. Hickling to Section 1, Co. 2.

Lieut. Cpl. J. W. Deakin to Section 4, Co. 2.

TRANSFERS.

Sergeant R. J. Stevenson is transferred to the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

N.C.O.'S PARADES.

The attendance of the following N.C.O.'s will in future be optional, but the C.O. hopes they will continue to do all they can to improve their efficiency.

Sergeants:—A. C. Franklin, J. C. Mackay, D. Tolan, L. O. Ross and W. H. Wooley. Corporals:—A. Lench, J. Oxberry, S. E. Green, J. H. McHutchin and J. A. Young. Lieut. Cpls.:—D. Harvey and C. W. Batt.

EXEMPTIONS.

It is notified that all general exemptions from duties and parades hitherto granted to members of this Corps are withdrawn by order of His Excellency the Governor as from this date. Any individual member whose business or employment is of such a nature that makes it necessary that he should be excused the present requirements of members, viz.: usually 1 parade a week, an occasional field day and firing the musketry course, must apply in the first instance, stating reasons, to the C.O. for exemption, when the same will be duly considered. The above does not apply to ordinary applications for leave of absence from the Colony or from parades, which application must be made in the first instance to O.C. Companies as before.

PAY.

A considerable number of members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies have not yet drawn their pay for the first five days of September and should attend for this purpose at the Business Offices of the O.C. Companies. Any further delay will result in the money being returned to the Treasury.

RECRUIT PARADES.

All members of the Corps may attend the recruit parades held on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, commencing January 4th.

OFFICERS' INSTRUCTION.

There will be no lectures on Thursdays, December 24th and 31st. On Tuesdays, December 22nd and 29th, the subject will be Musketry.

W. L. CARTER, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL BLISS.

WASHINGTON, December 11th. The War Department yesterday stating that General Bliss, the commander of the American forces at Naco, narrowly escaped being killed by bullets coming from the Mexican side of the border. This shooting affray took place soon after General Bliss arrived at Naco together with three batteries of the sixth field artillery from El Paso.

Following the receipt of the message telling of General Bliss' narrow escape from being wounded, an immediate demand was made by the State Department on the Mexican Government that all firing across the border be stopped. The demand was couched in emphatic language, giving the Mexican authorities to understand that the United States will take action to prevent further outrages and will no longer tolerate the firing on Americans by Mexicans from across the border.

Although General Bliss had been authorized by the Secretary of War to return with artillery fire the shots coming from the Mexican side, he did not give the order to fire on the Mexicans.

CHURCH SERVICE.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. 20th December, 1914. 4th Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.). Prayers 11 a.m. (Full Choir). Responses: Psalm: Psalms: Hays, Orsley; Benediction, First in D; Benediction, Garrett in G; Anthem: "To God on High, Merdelleson." Hymn 51. N.B.—Psalm: 102, verses 1, 2, 15, 21, 25 and 27; in unison; Psalm: 113, verses 1, 3, 7, 19 and 22 in unison; Hymn: 51, verses 1 and 4, in unison. Evensong (7.45 p.m.). Responses: Psalm: Psalm: Old Melody: Travellers. Magnificat, Garrett (27th morning); Nun-Dimitris, Brethren (27th morning); Hymns 353, 53 and 31.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

CAKE STANDS,
TEA AND COFFEE SETS,
ENTREE DISHES,
BISCUIT BOXES,

VASES,
TOAST RACKS,
JAM JARS,
NUT CRACKERS.

ELECTRIC TABLE AND FLOOR LAMPS.
LAMP SHADES.

FIRE SCREENS.

PICTURES.

[648]

INDO-CHINA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

FAMOUS
DRAGON
BRAND
CEMENT



HIGH
QUALITY
BUILDING
CEMENT

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply to P&S OFFICE LTD. & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road Central, 1st Floor. Telephone 589.

[1048-1]

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Bonghin, Minero Compagnie	San Francisco
Brand, Dorothy Lyman	Manila
Kienkong Hotel	Shanghai
Chibouje, 78 Siounganque	Manila
Collins, Passenger, Oriental	Batavia
Priksen, Mrs. Peak Hotel	Bangkok
Fernandes, Jose Corporal, 1268	Manila
Gentel, Macao	Manila
Hela, Hongkong Hotel	Manila
Macaron, 1268, Gambat Macao	Manila
Robinson, American Consulate	Kuala Selangor
Siddah Company	Nanjing
Sigon	Saigon
Yee Kee Chong, 97, Connaught Road	Thames

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Bouman, Hongkong Hotel	Shanghai
Chenitong	Shanghai
Itakung Yule Street	Antung
Powling, 60, Queen's Rd. E.	Yokohama
Quyen, 70, Queen's Rd. E.	Yokohama
Seoul, 1st, 70, Queen's Rd. E.	Shanghai
Suzanne, Terrah, Post Office	Kobe
Tonawone	Kobe
Toshinaka	Kobe

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

7178

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations—Swimming, boating, cricket, football, etc. For terms, apply to the Headmaster, HERBERT L. BEEB, L.P.C.

1547

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision. Address—NOMURA HOTEL, 15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road. Telephone No. 400. Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [692]



LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO, FIBRES, BRISTLES, OILSEED, HIDES & SKINS, RUBBER, DRUGS, COTTON, WOOL, ORES, MICA, GUMS, AND GENERAL PRODUCE. KEYSER, SON & CO., (Import Dept.) Whitefriars, London. Telegrams: "Keyser, London." Est. 1844.

COME AND INSPECT OUR

GRAND BAZAAR OF TOYS

AND CHRISTMAS GOODS.

The Cheapest in the Colony.

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street, and No. 11a, Caine Road.

71904

YEW LEE.

'AR CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORERS, SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMPRADORS.

15, LEE YUK STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1280.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [1285]

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 25 and 27, HING LOONG STREET, 2nd St. West of Central Market.

Telephone No. 514.

[45]

A Victrola settles the Christmas question



"What to give?" is best answered by a Victrola. It is the ideal gift as well as the ideal musical instrument.

We have the proof right here—the Victrola itself. Come in and see and hear the different styles—\$15 to \$200. Victors \$10 to \$100. Terms to suit your convenience, if desired.

Prices quoted are in U.S. Currency.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S



NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO., LTD.,

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

USE ONLY

DUTT'S "MANGO" BRAND

CHUTNEYS AND CURRY STUFFS

AND

"EAST INDIAN CONDIMENT CO."

BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

SREEKISSEN DUTT & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

THE PREMIER CONDIMENT HOUSE IN INDIA.

A. B. MOULDER & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1914. [825]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO: 17th Jan.

18th Dec. "SUHAT"

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAUTUIS on route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" End Feb.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

13-4511

Mother sees she gets it because that makes her so boring and Cook says she wouldn't be without it for flavouring the puddings and sauce

1041-A-1

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes,
1/8, 2/6, and 11/2 (in England).



1279-1

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label.
Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label.
Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label.
Over 12 years old.

To be obtained from:—
KAMP & CO., SHANGHAI
BERLIN, GERMANY

**FERRIN, COOPER & CO. TIENTSIN.
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY, LTD., HANKOW.
SIEMSEN & CO., CANTON AND HONG KONG**

G13 JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, **Kilmarnock, Scotland**

[illegible][illegible]

DESCRIBED IN A PASSENGER'S LETTER HOME

S.S. "KATORI MARU."

Hongkong, 16th December, 1914.

DEAR JACK,—Here we are safe and sound at last at Hongkong. When we set out there was, as you know, every prospect of the trip proving more than usually interesting—perhaps even mildly exciting—with drifting mines and German submarines in the English Channel; Turkish troops hastening to the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, duly impressed, no doubt, by their German tutors with the value of the floating mine as an instrument of "kultur" in the highways of commerce; and the gaging little *Enden* eager to make the acquaintance of any peaceful shipping in the Indian Ocean. Never from the moment of leaving St. Pancras Station until we set foot on Kowloon wharf were

we able to let our thoughts wander for long from the Titanic contest which is disturbing the current of life even in the remotest corners of the globe. As we cautiously threaded our way at a funeral pace to Tilbury Docks all the carriage-blinds were kept closely drawn by direction of the railway authorities—a precaution which suggested the imminence of a bomb attack from above, for I had frequently travelled from London to the south-east coast since the outbreak of war without being enjoined to take any steps to hide our lights from the enemy, though it is only fair to add that that was on the South-Eastern and Chatham line, where the illumination is never dazzling. Nor was my travelling companion disposed to be wildly optimistic as to the prospect of reaching our destination in safety, for when, with an assumption of breezy assurance, I affected to laugh at Fate because my luggage was insured and the *Enden* had always shown a nice regard for the lives of non-combatants, he almost made my blood run cold by replying, in grave and measured tones, that what the Germans had done in the past could not be taken as any guide to what they might do in the future. If this is to be the prevailing temper of my fellow passengers, I thought, we shall be about to witness a missionary priest with a pressing invitation to a cannibal chieftain's feast. Yet, so false are first impressions apt to be that, on closer acquaintance, my companion developed into a most genial soul and speedily became one of the most popular men on board. That which I had mistaken for pessimism was merely a little Scottish caution. Its justification came soon afterwards when we read that two British cargo-boats had been torpedoed by German submarines off Havre.

So accustomed are we to freedom of movement in England that it was a novel experience to be stopped at the head of the gangway giving access to our ship until we had each stated our name, nationality and place of birth. That this was not an empty formality two intending passengers learned when, failing to satisfy the examiners, they were speedily sent down.

FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

The original time of sailing was changed, and you are aware, from the morning of the evening of November 7th. This delay, it afterwards transpired, was due to the extreme caution with which the vessel had to pick her passage from Middleborough to the risk of encountering mines. In the end, though we were all aboard by eight o'clock at night, we did not weigh anchor until about 7 o'clock next morning, as we slowly threaded our way down the Thames in line with other outward-bound shipping we were reminded of the stern realities of war by an escort of destroyers, and by an airship hovering overhead. It was a most interesting sight, and we sauntered to the North Foreland, and, as its friendly and familiar light winked us a long farewell, one wondered what would be written on the pages of history before it beckoned us home again.

At Deal a little patrol boat drew alongside us and a couple of young naval officers clambered aboard and ascended to the bridge for the purpose, we concluded, of inspecting our papers and setting our course. As we drew near to Dover a further proof of the untiring vigilance of those who are charged with the defence of the realm was seen in the ceaseless activity of a group of powerful searchlights, which swept the Straits in all directions, and, when they slowly passed us under review, lit us up from stem to stern as with the light of day. When it is remembered that the deep-water channel inside the Goodwins and the Maplin Sands is not more than three miles wide, and that along the opposite coast the English coast is marked by a minefield, the neighbourhood of Ostend will be seen how hopeless it would be for any enemy ship save a submarine to attempt to run the gauntlet of our defences either by night or day. That a submarine might perform the feat was proved three days after we passed by the torpedoing of H.M.S. *Niger* as she lay off Deal.

**A GERMAN SPY WITH OUR TROOPS AT
MARSEILLES.**

By daybreak next morning we were safely out at sea and the first of our port passed. Thence forward all was plain sailing. At Gibraltar, though we expected to stop, we were allowed to go on our way unchecked. We noticed a couple of cruises in the harbour, but, outside, there was only a small transport boat, destroyer. As we approached Marseilles two guns were fired from the forts as a warning to us to stop, and a little launch put off to meet us. One of the entrances to the harbour having been mined, we were piloted through the other, which is the usual approach for boats returning from the East. No impediments were placed in the way of our landing, and on shore we were cheered

by the sight of numbers of our troops from India, some of whom were that day entraining for the front. The townspeople were loud in their admiration of the British soldiers' smart appearance, and though, as Dogberry said, "comparison is odorous," it must be conceded that he presented a much natter figure than his French brother-in-arms. He showed the same spirit of irrepressible cheerfulness that we have learned to regard as his inseparable companion in distress and danger, and it only needed the gift of a little English tobacco to fill his cup of contentment to overflowing. A characteristic answer was given to a questioner by one sun-tanned sergeant who had come straight from Lucknow, where the thermometer registered 110 degrees in the shade. "How will you stand the cold this winter, after being used to such a temperature!" asked a Trenchman. "We shall have to stick it somehow," was the undisimayed response. "We've got to beat the Germans, you know." By the way, a striking example of the ingenuity of the Germans in the art of espionage was reported in the Marseilles papers. It seems that a German, speaking Hindustani fluently, disguised himself as an Indian and came over with our troops. Fortunately discovered, he paid the price of his daring on the day that we arrived.

A. DEVIATION FROM THE USUAL COURSE.

All this time we were very anxious as to whether we should be able to pass through the Suez Canal in face of the Turkish menace. We had no fancy, I can assure you, for adding several weeks on to our already long voyage by turning back and going round the Cape, well as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were treating us. After leaving Marseilles we deviated from our usual course, and, instead of running through the Straits of Messina, we steamed round the other side of Sicily to Malta, with the two-fold object of avoiding any stragglers that might be adrift off the Adriatic and of receiving advices from Malta. To our great relief, nothing occurred to alter our plans. At the approach to the Canal a little tug-boat, escorted by a torpedo boat, drew alongside, and a British Naval Officer, accompanied by three sailors armed with rifles, came aboard and conferred with the Captain; and, indeed, have piloted us through a minefield. Guarding the mouth of the Canal were two powerful French men-of-war, some of whose crew charmed us by their singing at night, and, moored just below them, lay a British cruiser.

In Egypt martial-law has been proclaimed. Consequently, when we sought to go ashore at Port Said we found that all means of entering the town were closed except that leading through the Customs House. Here we were subjected to a brief catechism and were obliged to leave our letters instead of carrying them with us to the Post Office. Every native was rapidly searched for arms as he presented himself at the gate. In the streets we met a number of our Indian soldiers, who though not eager to fight against their countrymen, declared that they were quite ready to do the King-Emperor's commands. And showed us the British troops thoroughly understood Turkey's position. On our way back to the ship we received a permit from the Customs House without which, we were warned, the police on board would not allow us to re-embark.

DELAYS IN THE SUEZ CANAL

Our departure was delayed for twelve hours owing to the suspension of all traffic in the Canal while British reinforcements were being ferried across from Ismailia to the opposite bank in consequence of an attack which had been delivered by Bedouins. Later on, as we were crawling through the Canal, some British "Tommies" whom we passed called to us that they had had "a brush" with some Bedouins the previous night and had beaten them off at a cost of only 13 casualties. The enemy's loss was not known. The Canal banks were dotted at frequent intervals with little encampments of our soldiers—mainly Indians—with whom, of course, we exchanged greetings. Our rate of progress was abnormally slow owing to the congestion caused by the previous night's military operations, amongst the vessels held up being several transports which, of course, had pride of place. Naturally, we gave them a hearty cheer as they passed, and they returned the salutation.

OUT OF THE WORLD FOR A FORTNIGHT

It was with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction and relief that we sighted Colombo early on the morning of the 15th of September 3rd. The run from Port Said, occupying little less than a fortnight, is always as unprove tedious, but you can imagine how insupportable it became on this occasion when I tell you that for the whole of its length we knew no more than the man in the moon of what was happening in the theatre of war. Calais might have fallen into the hands of the Huns, London might be buried beneath a rain of bombs, and the Grand Fleet might be at the bottom of the sea for all that; we could say to the contrary, though there was a Marconi wireless apparatus on board. I think most of us realised then that the much-ubiquitous newspaper is not without its uses after all. Twenty years hence it will seem incredible, I imagine, that such an experience, reminiscent as it is of the Napoleonic era, could have been possible when one half the civilised world was engaged in a death-struggle with the other half, and the safety of our very hearths and homes might almost be said to be at stake. Needless to say, we lost no time in renewing our touch with the world as soon as the ship came to anchor. We were berthed close alongside the *Tamika Maru*, the latest and biggest addition to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha fleet, which was making her maiden voyage to Europe with some 60 men on board who had patriotically thrown up their billets in British Malaya in order to fight the war in the East. Opposite us, too, was the P. & O. liner *Medina*, by which the King and Queen travelled to India for the Delhi Durbar. On shore we discovered that prices had been advanced a little beyond their normal levels; in many instances, owing to the losses and delays sustained through the depredations of the *Emden* and the consequent interference with supplies.

A FRIENDLY WARNING

We left Colombo on the morning of the 14th after a stay of twenty-four hours. Quite a number of excitement passed through the ship that morning, when we were rising from the table, owing to the sudden appearance of a torpedo-boat destroyer making straight for us, while a sister ship and another vessel, probably a collier, stood some distance off. A number of the ladies began to feel nervous at the thought that we had fallen a prey to the enemy, and at least one started packing her baggage in preparation for the worst; but confidence was partially restored by the suggestion that if the torpedo-destroyer craft were a German we should probably have had about a minute of us long before. Her flag, however, was so smoke-soiled as to be indistinguishable, and, even if we could have seen that it was the White Ensign, recollections of the *Emden's* successful *raue* at Penang would have served to make us sceptical. All doubts were dispelled a few minutes later, however, by the launch of a boat from the warship bearing an unmistakable White Ensign at the stern. Two officers came aboard to warn us of some danger ahead. We speedily collected some tin can aerogates and a quantity of reading matter for our passengers, and then, some of the men in the boat, who presented quite unfamiliar appearance in their cork jackets, old straw hats, and tawny coloured trousers. As they pulled back to their ship we gave them three hearty cheers, to which they promptly responded, and the commander, speaking from the bridge, expressed thanks for our gifts.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT

Scarcely more than an hour later we descried another torpedo-boat destroyer coming up from astern. From the dense volume of smoke that issued from her funnels it was evident that she had full steam up, and, after a while, some of the passengers saw the flash and heard the report of a gun. "A shot at us," cried on her course," began to wonder if it all meant. Eventually, when, at the end of a couple of hours from the time that we first sighted her, our pursuit was within a short distance of us, it evidently dawned on the officer of the watch from the signals which she was flying that she desired us to stop, and we accordingly have to for a second time that morning. A very few minutes later she came fuming up to us, and we then observed that she had cleared for action and that all her crew were at their posts with guns and torpedo tubes trained on us, and were lying at hand on the deck. Her commander was obviously either annoyed at the waste of his coal or disappointed at the loss of a possible prize, and he made no attempt to disguise his feelings. "Why did you not stop?" he sternly demanded twice. "Didn't you see that I was chasing you?" "No," was the reply from our bridge, and, though the commander of the destroyer pointed out that he had fired two guns to bring us to, our answer was that we thought the boat was the same as that which had boarded us a short time ago. After understanding us so that we had wasted her coal money and two hours of her time, the indignant little warship, gave us permission to proceed, and, quickly turning her back on us, went off with her nose in the air. In response, however, to our cheers, she signalled, "A pleasant voyage." Of course it has to be remembered that the flag we were flying could not necessarily be regarded as any indication of our nationality, and, when we had on our courage the belief that the boat we were running away because we shrank from investigation. To have used wireless telegraphy as a means of communication would have been imprudent in view of the suspected proximity of hostile ships. By this time we had had enough excitement to satisfy the most exacting, but there was still more in store for some of us. Scarcely had people settled down in their cabins after luncheon to soothe their nerves with a little *siesta* when a storm broke, and a loud clap of thunder scared them out of their skins, and a driving rain told them that we were being bombarded. Until we rounded Acheen Head two days later, and felt secure from molestation the sight of a ship on the sea sufficed to make some of us shiver.

GERMAN TREACHERY

At Singapore, which we reached without further incident, we found that here, as in Ceylon, the German residents had been interned, and that their businesses were about to be liquidated. At first there was every desire to cause these people as little inconvenience as possible and they were allowed to go free upon

giving their *parole*. It was soon ascertained, however, that, by way of showing appreciation of this consideration, they were scheming to stir up strife among the native population of the Colony through the medium of their own servants, and one very prominent man, who had enjoyed the respect and confidence even of the Government itself, was discovered to have a wireless installation in his house.

In this manner, as we were leaving port we received the welcome news that the *British* *first* *and* *Graveland* had put out of action and could therefore be dismissed from our minds. In any case, the heavy weather that we experienced shortly afterwards would have given us something else to think about. Despite the opposition of wind and sea, however, we could have made Hongkong on the night of the 15th, ahead of our scheduled departure time, but for the regulations prohibiting shipping from entering the harbour after six o'clock. As there was thus nothing to be gained by hurrying, we slowed down and the usual approach was mined, entered next morning by the *Yong*. The *Yong* was accompanied by mine-sweepers at work and passed one of our torpedo-boats keeping watch and ward.

OUR DIVERSIONS

But I should give you a quite erroneous impression if I left you to think that we had no moments of relaxation on the voyage. The programme of sports was carried through, nothing of sports was omitted. The deck was decked out, erected on the main deck and fore-deck, which we found refreshment morning and evening; sweepstakes were arranged daily on the run of the boat; and an enjoyable little concert was given in the second-class saloon. Needless to say, the annual festival of Scotland's patron saint—the guardian of the leaves and fishes—was duly celebrated on the 20th. The Saxons, though so neglectful of their own patron saint, surpassed the Celts on this occasion in the fervour of their adoration. By lunch-time they had created a new clan, composed of those born south of the Tweed, and, headed by their chieftain, attired in a Highland costume of strikingly original design, they marched round the dining-saloon to the rousing air of the pibroch, each sporting kilt and bagpipes, and carrying a bagpipe. There was a similar procession at dinner time, and at the Captain's invitation all the Scotch folk assembled at his table. For the evening celebration the appearance of the saloon had been entirely transformed. A square space between the four central pillars giving on to the Social Hall above recalled the beauties of a Japanese garden with overhanging branches of cherry-blossom, maple, and wistaria, interspersed with Japanese lanterns. The walls were hung with interlacing festoons of green, yellow, and magenta and draped at the back of the captain's seat with plaids; the tables were bedecked with tartans and with representations of growing thistles cunningly composed of coloured papers and shaving-brushes; while the menu-cards were embellished with appropriate sketches that gave evidence of no little artistic skill. The fact that proved most enjoyable, despite the third-class nature, which kept those who had not recovered the benefits of a Scottish education in a constant state of trepidation, a capital programme of music was performed, consisting mainly of Scotch airs. A very harmonious gathering followed in the smoking-room, where the spirit of revelry held sway until the approach of the dawning day. Whether we should have been quite so frolicsome if we had not heard of the end of the *Endless* soon after we put to sea is, perhaps, a point that need not be discussed.—Yours, etc.

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Per *Malta*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, etc., Master F. Codelsonani, Sister E. Leitt, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Arndt, Sir Richard Dane and servant, Mr. J. A. Stewart and servant, Rev. L. Lapin, Rev. F. Baugault, Mr. A. Takashima, Mr. and Mrs. Sedar Khan, Mrs. T. G. Willett and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardner, child and infant, Mrs. G. D. Nicholas, Mr. C. Plietschmann, Mr. G. A. Dorsey, Mr. H. W. Monke and Mr. J. D. Batchelder.

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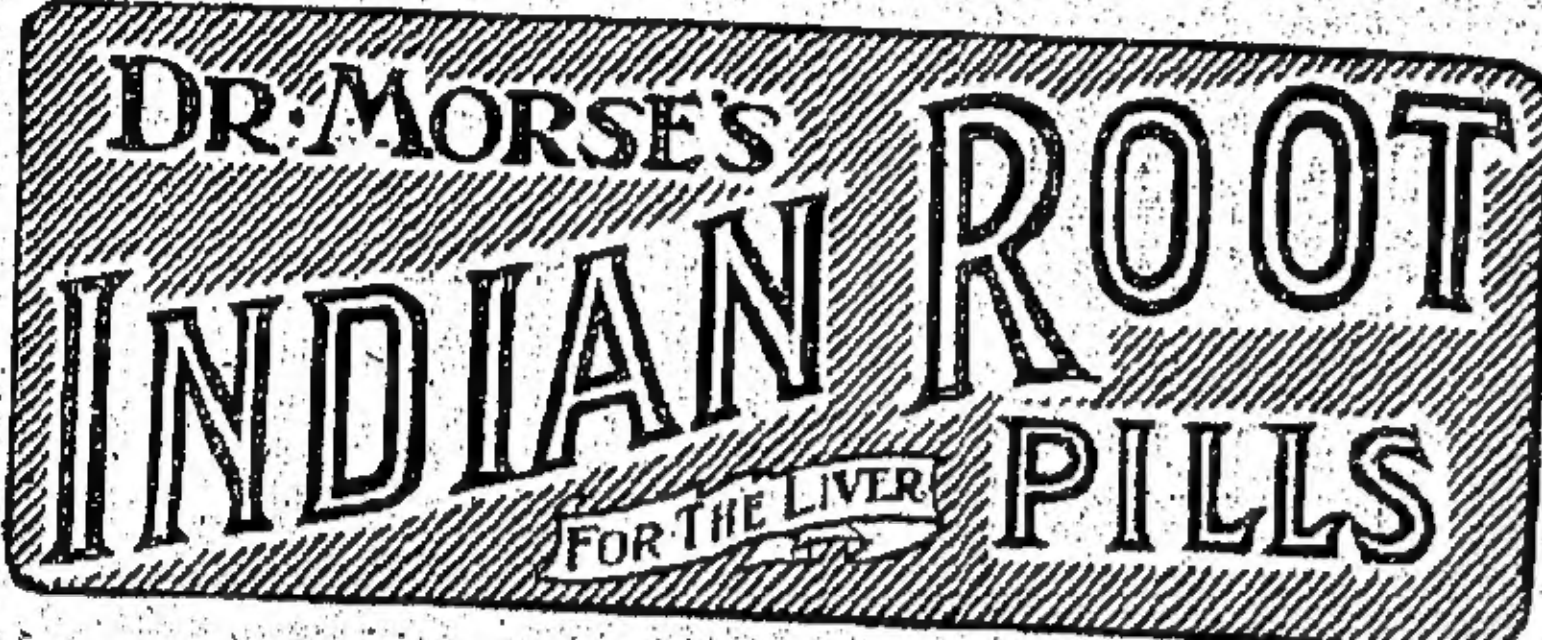
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RE-HEARING AT THE MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistrate's yesterday three additional witnesses were called in the case in which N. S. Petrie, marine engineer, was discharged on charges of behaving in a disorderly manner and assaulting a Havildar of the 40th Pathans.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada) defended.

The Crown Solicitor said his Worship would remember that one of the main grounds of defence at the last hearing of the case was that the pass was knocked out of the hand of the Havildar accidentally. That word "accidentally" was very important, because it went to the whole root of the matter.

His Worship—That was not part of your case regarding the assault. It was the blow on the chest.

The Crown Solicitor, proceeding, said that if he could establish the fact that the defendant was not telling the truth in what he said occurred when he spoke to the Havildar it would go to discredit the whole of his evidence.

Major Lawder, the Provost-Marshal, was then called by Mr. Hodgson. The Major deposed that defendant, before this case came on, came to see him to ask for a pass to leave the Colony. Witness did not give him one, telling him that he must refuse his request owing to the case that was then pending in which he was charged with assaulting an Indian soldier. Mr. Petrie told witness that he did not strike the Havildar, but admitted that he was very angry and that he knocked the pass out of the Indian's hand. He asked witness when the case was coming on, and he was referred to the Colonial Secretary for an answer, as he did not know.

Mr. Jenkin, in cross-examination—Have you a memory which fails you, Major?

Occasionally, yes.

Is it rather a funny question to ask you, but do you ever get angry?—Yes.

Sometimes when you are very angry you do things that you don't intend to do, eh?—Not if one keeps one's head.

When a man is very angry he has generally failed to keep his head?—No, I do not think so. He may have righteous cause to be angry.

Did Mr. Petrie mention that he had lost his head?—No, he did not mention his head at all. He might have been angry and kept his head.

Therefore, he might have done something that he did not intend to do?—Agreed.

And if you do something that you don't intend to do, that is an accident?—I suppose so.

Witness added, in answer to further questions, that he did not know that the defendant went to the Colonial Secretary, and afterwards to the Crown Solicitor, neither did he know that the defendant explained the matter to Mr. Hodgson. He did not take a special note of what Mr. Petrie said in his office, but he remembered it exactly. He had not seen the Crown Solicitor about this statement of the defendant before the previous hearing.

Mr. Jenkin—You waited until this case had been investigated by the Magistrate, and the defendant discharged, and then you come forward. I suggest it was your duty in the first place to have told the Crown Solicitor and not to wait until the defendant had been discharged.

In reply to the Crown Solicitor—I took it that the defendant was admitting that he had done something that he should not have done.

Sergeant Major A. E. Hurlie, Assistant Provost-Marshal, gave corroborative evidence as to the statement of the defendant to the previous witness. He was in the room at the time it was made.

In reply to Mr. Jenkin's query whether a man when very angry might not do something that he had no intention of doing, Sergeant Major Hurlie said it was possible, but "every case was not parallel." He affirmed that he was thoroughly conversant with what was said in the Provost-Marshal's office, and that he was not reminded of what the defendant said with the object of framing evidence to be adduced in Court.

Mr. Jenkin—I do not mean to suggest that you learnt it off as a sort of chorus. (Laughter.) Did Major Lawder ask him if it was accidental?—No, there was no necessity.

You had got his little admission, and you thought it a pity to spoil it?—No, we took it that it was meant as if it was done wilfully.

Did you make a careful mental note of what was said in view of the case that was coming on?—No.

Witness added that he could not give an opinion of Mr. Petrie's character until he had more opportunity of knowing him.

Sergeant Alfred Ansell, Garrison Provost-Sergeant, who said he was in the room and heard the defendant's admission, gave similar evidence. He remembered what Mr. Petrie said because his mental observation at the time he heard it was that he would not like to be in Mr. Petrie's boots.

Mr. Jenkin said he would submit that the case had remained absolutely unchanged by these new witnesses. The whole of their evidence was before the Court at the last hearing; it was even admitted by the defendant in the witness-box. In evidence, defendant said he knocked the pass out of the Havildar's hand, and, in answer to a question by his Worship himself, affirmed that it was done accidentally. Leaving out the word "accidentally" for the moment, there was exactly the same evidence.

His Worship—But the whole thing turns on the word "accidentally."

Mr. Jenkin said the statement made by the defendant to Major Lawder would be admitted.

The Crown Solicitor submitted that this evidence put an entirely different complexion on the case. Mr. Petrie made the same statement to Major Lawder as he did in the witness-box—except for the word "accidentally," which was the crux of the case. It was necessary for Mr. Petrie to tell his Worship that it was done accidentally, because if he did not do so, it would be an admission of assault absolutely.

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In answer to Mr. Jenkin, who said he sought to probe his Worship's mind, Mr. Hazeland said that the position was that at the previous hearing this matter was not relevant. The assertion put forward by the Crown then was that there was an absolute tearing up of the pass, and it was then thrown on the ground. It was quite a different matter.

The Crown Solicitor said he still adhered to that, that the Havildar was hit on the chest and that the pass was torn up. The new point was directed to show that the rebutting evidence was unreliable. He submitted that the evidence of the sepoys, which was given in a most satisfactory manner, was true. It was absolutely unshaken in cross-examination.

His Worship—Well, it did not convince me. The question is whether this new evidence is sufficient for me to convict the defendant of disorderly conduct. I do not think it is sufficient to warrant his conviction for assault, because the assault was alleged to consist of a blow on the chest.

The Crown Solicitor said that the knocking of a military pass from the hand of a military guard was a serious thing in the circumstances that are prevailing now. If his Worship was going to say it was not an assault he was going to make a most extraordinary decision. The Crown put forward the allegation of a blow having been delivered on the chest of the Havildar, which his Worship apparently disbelieved, and that was accordingly thrown out.

His Worship—Yes, that is so. The Crown Solicitor said that the knocking of a pass from the hand of the Havildar was just as much an assault as striking him on the chest.

His Worship—If I find as a fact that the defendant did knock the pass out of the Havildar's hand wilfully I would find him guilty of disorderly conduct.

The Crown Solicitor submitted that while that might apply in the case of a civilian, it was quite a different matter where a military picket on guard was concerned.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that the case remained as it was when his Worship dismissed the defendant. He could not convict him that day when he had discharged him on the same evidence the previous day. If he convicted he would do so because he took cognizance of the statement by the three new witnesses that they thought the defendant meant he had done it wilfully. When his Worship

discharged the defendant, he did so after considering the whole of the evidence. His Worship intimated that he desired to consider his decision, and announced that he would give it this morning, at 10 o'clock.

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RADNORSHIRE, British str., 2,796, C. W. Willets, 18th December—Singapore 11th December, General—Order.
SANUKI MARU, Japanese str., 8,892, T. Date, 18th December—Singapore 11th December, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
ST. ALBANS, British str., 2,638, F. S. Baikie, 17th December—Mojji 14th December, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P.M. str. *Siberia* arrived at Manila on the 18th December, at 8 a.m., and will be despatched from that port for Hongkong on the 20th December, making her due to arrive at this port on the 22nd December, a.m.

VESSELS ON THE BEATH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, PORTS, SOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERHIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA"
Captain G. W. Cockman, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, TO-DAY, the 19th December, 1914, at 10 a.m., taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MALTA," from Colombo, passengers accommodation in which vessel is assured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "INDIA," due in London on the 29th January, 1915.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 19th December, 1914. [1]

For VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"KON MARU"
will be despatched from Hongkong for the above ports on MONDAY, the 21st December.
For Rates of Freight and other particulars apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 19th December, 1914. [1415]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "SHIMOSA" ... On or about 24th Dec.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "CHALISTER" On or about 30th Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to—
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [1400-1441]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR
"LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 19th Dec., 3 p.m.
"HOPKINS" ... Tuesday, 22nd Dec., Noon.
"KUMSANG" ... Tuesday, 22nd Dec., 3 p.m.
"SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" "YATSHING" ... Wed. day, 23rd Dec., 3 p.m.
"SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" "WINGSANG" ... Wed. day, 23rd Dec., 3 p.m.
"SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" "FOOSHING" ... Thursday, 24th Dec., 3 p.m.
"SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" "YUENSANG" ... Saturday, 26th Dec., 3 p.m.
"SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" "FAUSANG" ... Sunday, 27th Dec., 3 p.m.
"SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" "NAMBANG" ... Tuesday, 29th Dec., 3 p.m.
"SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" "TAFANG" ... Tuesday, 29th Dec., 3 p.m.

The Steamers "KUTANG," "NAMBANG" and "TAFANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," and "WINGSANG" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

A fully qualified engineer is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Choochow, Tientsin, Dairen, W'wei, N'chow, etc.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kobe, Lohai, Dairen, Singapore, Swatow, Usukan, etc.
Nelson and Labuan.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 4.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th December, 1914.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Sheklong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	TYPE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MAJRA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Cockman	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 10 a.m.
LONDON & HULL	MERIONTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. H. Sweny, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, & MAHARAJA, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NAGAYA	Brit. str.	—	F. E. Cope	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st Jan., at Noon.
MAHARAJA, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KITANO MARU	Jan. str.	—	Vallat	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.
MAHARAJA, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SEIKO MARU	Brit. str.	—	K. Hori	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 29th inst., at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & SEATTLE &c.	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 21st inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	H. Yamamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & P. LAND, &c.	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	H. Yamamoto	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 6th Jan., at 3 p.m.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th Jan.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 24th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 22nd inst., at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 5th Jan., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILEAN PORTS VIA JAPAN	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 19th Jan., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 9th Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	To-day, at 11 a.m.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 18th Jan., at Noon.
JAPAN	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 28th inst.
Kobe & MOJI	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	Quick despatch.
Kobe	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 31st inst.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Jan., at 11 a.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 3rd Jan., at 5 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 2nd inst., at 4 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 24th inst., at 4 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	About 29th inst.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	About 30th inst.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	Quick despatch.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd inst., at 8 a.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	To-day, at 10 a.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	To-morrow, at 1 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 25th inst., at 1 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 29th inst., at 1 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 22nd inst., at 4 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 26th inst., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 29th inst., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 31st inst., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 2nd inst., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 24th inst., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 26th inst., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 28th inst., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 30th inst., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 3rd Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 5th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 7th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 9th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 11th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 13th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 15th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 17th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 19th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 21st Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 25th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 27th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 29th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 31st Jan., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 3rd Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 5th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 7th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 9th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 11th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 13th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 15th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 17th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 19th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 21st Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 25th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 27th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 29th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 3rd Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 5th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 7th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 9th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 11th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 13th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 15th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 17th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 19th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 21st Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 25th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 27th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 29th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 31st Mar., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 3rd Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 5th Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 7th Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 9th Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 11th Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 13th Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 15th Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 17th Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 19th Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 21st Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 25th Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 27th Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 29th Apr., at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st May, at 3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIMAZU MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dequohi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 3rd May, at 3 p.m.

